

## Savings protected by new law

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN  
Post Knesset Reporter

A bill to protect savings, the completion of the discharged soldiers law, an amendment to the income tax ordinance and the introduction of land betterment tax in Judea and Samaria were among the issues dealt with by the Knesset in a special session yesterday.

Probably most significant was the passing of all three readings of the government's bill to protect the public's savings and investments.

The new law, adopted without opposition, prohibits the government from worsening the terms of the public's investment in financial assets. The latter are broadly defined, and include not only recognized savings schemes, provident funds, and life insurance policies, but also Patam foreign-currency accounts.

Article 3 of the law states that it may be amended only by a majority of the Knesset, that is by at least 61 votes.

Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orad, in presenting the bill, blamed the Alignment for causing panic among the public regarding the safety of its investments.

The bill would not have been necessary, he said, if not for the Alignment's "systematic efforts" over the past eight months to undermine the public's confidence in the money market and savings schemes.

Gad Ya'acobi, who led off for the Alignment, said the House had just been witness to an "absurd spectacle," in which the government had presented "a surrealist bill" in which, in effect, it expressed no confidence in itself.

Was the public's hysteria due to the Alignment — or a result of the government's loss of control over economic developments and inflation of 500 per cent, Ya'acobi asked?

He promised that an Alignment government would fulfill all the government's obligations with respect to savings schemes, Patam foreign-currency accounts, provident funds, and the bank shares, covered by the October 1983 arrangement with the government.

Ya'acobi said it was the government's duty, as recommended by Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir, to appoint a committee of inquiry on last October's plummeting of the value of the bank shares.

Amnon Rubinstein (Shinui) said that the bill would have no practical value unless a number of safeguards were added — for example, that in no event would the public lose more than 3 per cent of the re-appraised value of its investment.

He ridiculed the majority-of-61 provision, saying that much more important laws, such as the Basic Law: The Knesset and the Law of Return required no such special majority for amendment. Rubinstein undertook "to swallow the paper on which the bill is printed" if anyone could find anything like it in any other country.

Benzion Rubin (Tami) said that before the government extended

(Continued on back page)



Engineers and university graduates demonstrate yesterday outside the Histadrut headquarters in Tel Aviv to protest against what they say is the labour federation's failure to press their demands. Posters such as, "In The Histadrut, academic education is a barrier to advancement," and "The Histadrut and the government have joined forces against the engineers and university graduates," are carried by the protesters. (Rivka Pindar)

## Five boat detainees to return home today

By DAVID RUDGE  
and ASHER WALLFISH  
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Five of the nine passengers detained in Israel since Navy gunboats brought the Cypriot passenger ferry Alisar Blanco to Haifa on Friday are to be repatriated to Lebanon at 7:30 this morning, under the auspices of the International Red Cross.

Procedural problems with the IRC prevented Israel from returning the five detainees yesterday, the Israel Defence Forces spokesman said. The five were put up yesterday at the Kibbutz Geshur Haziv guest house near the Rosh Hanikra border crossing, and last night they told reporters they had been treated well in Israel.

The security services are still holding the four other passengers detained from the boat. Informed sources said they are suspected of being key figures in the planning of a seaborne terrorist operation. Israel apparently learned of the plan from intelligence sources before the suspects boarded the ferry at Larnaca.

At midnight Friday, 24 crew members and 52 passengers were permitted to leave Haifa for Beirut aboard the Alisar Blanco.

The intelligence tip-off did not fully identify which of the nine suspects were the ones involved in planning the seaborne operation.

Officials here ridiculed the dispatch sent to the London Evening Standard by correspondent Ted Levine from Tel Aviv stating that "Carlos," the notorious international terrorist, is among those detained.

The five Lebanese who were released yesterday described their feelings to reporters at Kibbutz Geshur Haziv last night.

The five are Ismail Hayder

Ahmed and his wife, Luyna. Muhammad Amin Jubai, Kassem Muhammad Abas, and Muhammad Jalal Delya. They spoke to the press in English in the presence of the IDF spokesman.

Most of them had been sleeping when the Israeli gunboats came alongside the ferry in the early hours of Friday morning.

Abas, a 46-year-old merchant from Beirut, described what happened after he was awakened at 5:30 a.m. "I heard a noise and came up on deck and found two army boats near our ship."

"I asked the crew what was the matter, and they said they (the Israelis) had asked us to change direction. I asked where, and I was told, 'Maybe Haifa.'"

Asked about his feelings at the time, Abas replied that he had not been frightened and that most of the other passengers were calm.

Those detained were questioned at the police station in Haifa and then transferred to another place. Abas said they had no contact with the four who are still being held, he said.

Abas said the authorities questioned him about his activities and about his personal history. He stressed that he had been "extremely well treated" by the Israelis.

Asked if there was any truth to the rumour that the terrorist known as Carlos had been on board the ferry, Abas replied: "How can I see him if I don't know him?"

Muhammad Jubai, a 33-year-old merchant from Beirut, said he had not noticed anything suspicious on board the ferry. He regularly travels on the ferry between Beirut and Larnaca, as he has business dealings in Limassol, he said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## TV black-out as work talks at standstill

By GREER FAY CASHMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Television broadcasts were blacked out again last night and radio programmes were disrupted in a new wave of sanctions by the electronic media journalists in protest against the lack of progress in their talks with the Israel Broadcasting Authority over a new salary agreement.

Only party propaganda messages were broadcast on TV last night. The sides are now negotiating on the basis of a memorandum signed Friday afternoon in Tel Aviv. After a six-day blackout, TV and Radio broadcasts resumed that evening, with broadcasts returning to normal on Sunday.

IBA director Uri Porat on Sunday revealed to Finance Minister officials the contents of the memorandum, but he was given no indication that the ministry would accept the terms it contained.

IBA insiders suspected that searatorial and clerical staff were waiting in the wings with another dose of labour unrest, but they thought that no pressure would be brought to bear until the negotiations with journalists were concluded. Engineers will also be involved in today's broadcasting disruptions.

Trade viewers and listeners who yesterday tried to voice their complaints to the IBA by phone were doubly frustrated because switchboard operators at Israel Radio and Television House refused to answer the phones.

At IBA headquarters, administrative staff will leave their posts unattended today while they participate in strike-action meetings throughout the day. Their radio and television colleagues held similar gatherings yesterday and plan to resume them today.

## Engineers, academics set to walk out today

### Strike likely to curtail power supply

By DAVID RUDGE  
and YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporters

HAIFA. — The country faces widespread power cuts from today unless striking Electric Corporation employees obey their back-to-work orders. The Jerusalem Post was told last night.

The IEC works committee last night was closeted with Histadrut leaders in a last-minute attempt to settle their demand for pay increases.

There will be a power shortage because the coal-powered Hadera station, which supplies 40 per cent of the nation's power, will be out of operation unless the operators keep it going. The government's back-to-work orders are not expected to achieve this objective.

Twelve workers were served with orders yesterday to enable the IEC to switch from coal to oil at two of the four generating units at Hadera.

As the coal-firing units because the workers have not emptied them, making the furnaces virtually unusable.

The only way the IEC can keep the units in operation is by switching to heavy fuel oil, which is run on an automated system.

The 12 were originally prevented from entering the Hadera station by colleagues, who barred the gates. The IEC management called the police, and after a few words the 12 were allowed in.

The works committee, however, told them not to carry out any orders, so the switch-over from coal to oil was not carried out.

The IEC later issued a statement saying that in view of the situation, the two generating units would cease to function sometime between last night and this morning.

This, in turn, would result in intermittent but wide-spread power cuts throughout the country because of the reduced generating capacity.

The IEC reiterated its appeal to the public to cut consumption and to reduce the use of air conditioners and other heavy appliances. This would ease the pressure on the national grid and possibly reduce the frequency of the power cuts, it said.

The IEC spokesman said that after five days of striking, the situation had passed the "red line."

The IEC is already using gas turbines to supplement its generating

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Masked man fires 30 shots in Sidon; one killed, six hurt

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — A Christian militiaman was killed yesterday and six passers-by were wounded when a masked man opened fire with a Kalashnikov assault rifle from a wall near the Sidon cemetery.

The man threw down his weapon and fled after firing 30 shots. Military sources in South Lebanon called the incident a settling of accounts between rival gangs in the town. It was not true that 10 persons had been killed, as reported by some foreign news agencies, they said.

Tyre and Sidon ports were reopened yesterday after being closed for a week for "security reasons." The fishing boats set sail and the ports quickly resumed normal activity.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Sixty thousand engineers and university graduates in the social sciences and humanities employed by local authorities are to walk off their jobs today after a meeting between their union representatives and senior Histadrut officials last night failed to dissuade them from striking.

The government, however, is preparing back-to-work orders so that vital services will be maintained.

The Histadrut was trying to convince the strikers to negotiate their pay demands in the framework of last month's public-sector wage agreement. But the engineers and academics maintain that that agreement does not take into consideration the kinds of sophisticated jobs they perform.

The strike will affect local author-

ities, where engineers will not be available to repair sewerage, water or road systems, or sign building permits. It would also affect major industries, including the Israel Aircraft Industries, chemical plants, and the atomic reactor.

The cabinet yesterday authorized the finance minister to issue back-to-work orders to government and local-authority workers to ensure vital services, a Finance Ministry spokesman reported.

If the academic workers strike today, the directors-general of the government ministries will issue back-to-work orders to those employed in vital services.

An engineers union spokesman said the strike would have long-term effects, since no planning would be done. But the effects may not be felt immediately, because engineers do not do the day-to-day maintenance

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Brush fires burn wild in north as firemen remain in stations

By DAVID RUDGE  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — More than 20 brush fires in the Haifa district were allowed to burn themselves out during the past 48 hours while striking firemen stayed in their stations.

The 90 firemen cover the city and surrounding communities, the Bayside industrial area and the Carmel national park. They resigned en masse on Sunday morning.

They are refusing to answer any calls in protest against the regional fire-brigade authorities' failure to pay their salaries on time.

One fire in the Daliat al-Carmel area was reported to have destroyed a fairly large area of brush-land and some trees, but none of the other fires was said to be serious.

The firemen's spokesman, Yigal Tushiya, told The Jerusalem Post last night that he had prayed that nobody would be killed or injured as a result of the action.

"If, God forbid, somebody is involved in a road accident and dies,

because we were unable to free him from the wreckage, it will stay on my conscience for the rest of my life," he said.

"Sadly, though, it may take something like this to make the Interior Ministry wake up to the problem. Then, as usual in this country, they would order an inquiry and put the blame on a scapegoat rather than take responsibility themselves."

The firemen are demanding that the Interior Ministry channel funds directly to the regional fire-brigades authority rather than to local councils, which in the past have held up their own payments, thereby delaying the firemen's wages.

The Haifa municipality, which is one of the local authorities comprising the fire-brigade authority, said it paid its contribution yesterday.

The Haifa municipal spokesman said Haifa is willing to let the Interior Ministry take over responsibility for running the regional fire-brigade authority as it has already done in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

## Katzir to West today after KGB questioning

By SARAH HONIG  
Post Political Reporter

Former president Ephraim Katzir was prevented last Sunday night from meeting with a group of 80 Jewish activists in Leningrad. Further details are expected today, with Katzir and his wife, Nina, due to fly from Moscow to Boston via Paris today.

After their arrival in Moscow yesterday, the Katzirs declined to comment in telephone conversations with Israel about their having been detained by the KGB and only said they were unharmed and in good health. Mrs. Katzir hinted that they would have more to say when they reached the West. She told a Gali Zahal reporter: "Perhaps we could talk tomorrow."

On Sunday, Katzir had planned to visit the home of Leningrad aliyah activist Ya'cov Brodetzki, where 80 activists were awaiting him.

KGB men suddenly entered the flat. They arrested some of those present, including Tatiana Sonnenschein, the wife of Riga activist Zachar Sonnenschein. The latter was sentenced only a day earlier to three years' imprisonment for having "defamed the Soviet state" by protesting against the authorities' refusal to grant him the exit permit he had requested four years ago.

When Katzir arrived at the apart-



Ephraim Katzir

ment house, the KGB men were waiting for him. Details on what then occurred are sketchy, but it appears that Katzir was asked to enter the KGB car parked at the curb. He was not arrested, but he was taken away for questioning for several hours. Precisely what happened when he was in the KGB's custody is not known. Katzir was next heard from when he arrived in Moscow.

Katzir, 68, who was President from 1973 to 1978, works at the Weizmann Institute and had

(Continued on Page 3)

## Banking system facing hardships, banks examiner warns

By AVI TEMKIN  
Post Economic Reporter

Tough years lie ahead for the banks, which must improve profitability and efficiency if they do not wish to be taken over by the government in the next few years. Banks Examiner Galia Maor said yesterday.

Maor was speaking at news conference where she presented her annual survey of the banking system. She warned that a restrictive government policy could bring financial hardship to companies, which would harm the banks and their stability.

Maor stressed that the coming years will be marked by hardships for the commercial banks. She said that due to accounting practices approved by the Bank of Israel,

these banks will spread the losses caused by their effort to regulate the prices of their shares in 1983 over the next five years.

She emphasized repeatedly that the banks will have to make a major effort to show profits during those years; otherwise, the government will have to implement its guarantee to buy bank shares held by the public, which will lead to what she called "greater intervention" by the authorities in the banks' management.

Maor said that commercial banks will have to give fewer services to the public and charge higher commissions for the rest. At the same time, the banks will have to pay higher interest on the public's deposits.

The banks will have to start a

thorough examination of their activities, including those of their branches abroad. This examination may lead to shocks and painful steps, but these measures will be necessary, she said.

During the November 1983-June 1984 period the banks closed 51 branches, while opening 11. By the end of the year 33 more branches will be closed, she said.

Summing up developments during 1983, Maor said that the losses incurred by the banks were equivalent to 10 per cent of their capital. The losses, adjusted for inflation, totalled about \$522 billion, of which more than two thirds were caused by the payments of taxes on account of 1982 operations.

Maor pointed out that the losses were caused by low or even negative margins, by the tax payments and by the banks' activities in the stock

exchange.

The banks operated in 1983 with negative margins: in other words, the cost of their services was higher than their revenue from them. This was caused by the costs incurred by the banks in their efforts to regulate the prices of their shares and resulted from the import of foreign currency, as well as from penalties paid for deficits in the liquidity requirements imposed by the central bank.

Maor said that in 1983 the banks imported \$800 million to finance "local activities." A large part of this money went to finance the purchases by the banks of their own shares in the months before the October crisis.

3 Eilat fishermen returned by Egypt

EILAT (Itim). — Three Eilat fishermen, whose boat drifted to the Sinai shore at Ras Hamira 30 kilometres south of the Israel-Egypt border on Saturday, were yesterday returned by the Egyptians via the Taba crossing-point.

The three explained that they had engine trouble and were unable to prevent their boat from drifting ashore.

Rainstorms that closed the John F. Kennedy Airport in New York have delayed inclusion of The New York Times' Week in Review, which usually appears with The Jerusalem Post on Monday.

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July 9, 1984

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### THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	29	23-29	31
Golan	42	14-32	33
Nahariya	32	20-30	31
Safed	67	23-28	29
Tiberias	51	23-30	37
Nazareth	58	19-30	32
Afula	52	20-32	33
Shomron	43	17-31	32
Tel Aviv	70	21-28	31
B-G Airport	61	21-30	31
Jericho	34	18-38	40
Gaza	75	21-27	29
Beersheva	28	18-34	35
Eilat	6	23-41	42

### SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat met yesterday with the veterans of the Journalists Association in Beit Sokolow, the national headquarters of the Journalists Federation, in Tel Aviv, to mark the city's 75th anniversary.

A delegation of 18 youth leaders from Muenster, Germany, here as guests of Rishon LeZion, were received yesterday by Mayor Meir Nit-zan.

The David Yellin Teachers College, Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem, closes its 70th anniversary celebrations today with an alumni reunion and open day. Graduates will participate in special tours and events. The public is invited to an exhibition on campus featuring past, present and future trends in Israeli education.

### ARRIVALS

Prof. Franklin Littell, Temple University, and Marcia Sachs Littell, executive director, Anne Frank Institute, Philadelphia, for consultations at the Hebrew University and Yad Vashem.

## Posture pioneer dies in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Dr. Moshe Feldenkrais, the internationally famous physiotherapist, died in his Tel Aviv home Sunday night after a long illness. He was 80. His funeral procession will leave his home in Rehov Frug at 2 p.m. today for the Nahlat Yitzhak cemetery. (Obituary, page 5)

## Family had to dig its own father's grave

BEERSHEBA (Itim). — A family from Arad was forced to bury its father without the help of the local burial society last month, because the gravedigger was on army reserve duty and the head of the society was attending a conference in Tel Aviv. Michael Edam died on June 19 at the Soroka Hospital here, according to family members. A clerk at the local council explained that the burial society was not functioning. She suggested delaying the funeral until the following day.

The sons of the family dug the grave in the stony soil with pieces of tin, as no spades or mattocks were available. They managed to bury their father just before darkness fell.

## 20 countries send unionists to course

Trade unionists from 20 countries, some of which do not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel, yesterday began a 24-day course at the Histadrut's Afro-Asian Institute here. The course will train them to become union secretaries. Participants include people from India, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Sierra Leone.

Educational Centres of Rabbinical Council of America

Yeshivat Hadarom Rehovot

Gan Yavna Youth Village Yeshivat Achuzat Yaakov

Salute and Congratulate

ERICA and LUDWIG JESSELSOHN on the dedication at Bar-Ilan University, of the beautiful and impressive new buildings for Machon Gavoha Letorah and Medrashe Lebanot and

Mr. JOSEPH TANENBAUM on receiving an Honorary Degree from Bar-Ilan University.

# HOME AND WORLD NEWS

## Heavy Beirut shelling takes at least 12 lives

BEIRUT. — At least 12 persons were killed and 37 injured in overnight fighting and shelling between Christian and Moslem forces in Beirut, hospital sources said yesterday.

There was no immediate explanation for the battles, which began after the Christian Lebanese Forces militia announced qualified acceptance of a government peace plan under which the army is expected to start taking over the city later this week.

The opposing Druse and Shi'ite Moslem militias had accepted the plan earlier.

Shortly after Christian militia commander Fadi-Frem broke a long silence and agreed to the peace plan, fighting escalated along the Green Line battlefield dividing Christian East Beirut from the mainly-Moslem West.

Most of the casualties were in the Moslem sector.

The heavy overnight shelling exchanges tapered off to sporadic duels yesterday as a six-man military council finalized details of the security plan intended to end the nine-year reign of militias.

Government sources said the six-man council, headed by army commander General Michel Aoun, was joined yesterday by Colonel Michel

Fleutiaux, commander of the 80-man team of French truce observers in Beirut. The sources said the council requested that French observers guard depots of heavy weapons once they are withdrawn by the rival militiamen from the capital.

Meanwhile, Lebanon's death toll in June — the second month of the national unity government — rose to 215 from 120 in May, security, militia and hospital sources said yesterday.

This brought the number of people killed in the first six months of the year to 1,382 compared with 887 in the same period last year, a time of relative optimism and peace.

The sources said 123 people, almost twice as many as in May, were killed last month in artillery duels and gunfire in the capital between rival militias seeking to influence key political decisions.

Thirty-three were killed as a result of Israeli action throughout the country: 10 by the Israelis in South Lebanon, four shot by militias they back and 19 killed in Israeli air and naval attacks on Palm Island, off the northern city of Tripoli.

An average of one bomb a day exploded throughout Lebanon in the first half of the year, of which 26 were in June. (Reuters, AP).

## 16% drop in tax collection, 20% per cent fall in imports

By AVI TEMKIN  
Post Economic Reporter  
Despite Finance Ministry hopes for an improvement in tax collection, revenue continued to fall last month. The government collected \$139.5 billion in June, 16% less than in June 1983.

The fall in tax revenue during the last months has been one of the causes of the injection of large sums of money into the economy, and has neutralized much of the drop in government expenditure in the first months of the fiscal year.

The Treasury figures published yesterday show that last month, the income-tax authorities collected only \$181b., a 16 per cent drop relative to June 1983.

The Treasury collected \$132.4b. in

Value Added Tax. According to the ministry, taking into account that VAT is transferred to the ministry every month instead of every two months as it was last year, the collection for June showed a 12 per cent increase in real terms over June 1983.

The large drop in imports was reflected last month in an 18 per cent drop in revenue from customs and import taxes. The government collected \$15.5b. from these taxes.

The ministry stressed that the figures show that the level of imports is very low as compared with last year. According to its figures, the level of imports was 20 per cent lower than in May, while in items like television sets, there was a 45 per cent drop relative to June 1983.

## Public buys twice as many \$ in 1984

Post Economic Reporter  
The public bought \$840 million in foreign currency during the first six months of the year as compared to \$480m. in the same period in 1983.

The Bank of Israel released figures for the first five months of the year, which showed that in that period the private sector has bought about \$540m. in foreign currency. It also estimated that in June the public

bought more than \$300m. for fear of economic measures after the elections. The June figures have not been officially announced yet.

The statistics released by the Bank of Israel also show that during the first half of the year the government pumped into the economy an unprecedented \$170 billion, which financed a large part of the public's free-currency purchases.

## Senator to push for free-trade pact

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
If Israel could boost its exports to the U.S., it could get by with less U.S. government aid, and the result would surely improve relations between the two countries, Prime Minister Shamir said yesterday.

Shamir said this at a meeting in his office with U.S. Senator Mark Mattingly (Republican-Georgia), a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee on his first visit to Israel.

When Mattingly asked Shamir how ties between the two countries could be improved and where Sha-

mir thought he might personally promote such an improvement, Shamir asked the senator to use his best efforts to get approval for Israeli requests concerning the proposed free-trade area.

Shamir said that Israel's exports to the U.S. are worth \$1.5 billion, and hopes it can double that figure once free trade is inaugurated.

Mattingly said he would undertake to work on behalf of the trade pact.

Shamir said: "We are absolutely satisfied with bilateral relations in all spheres. Relations between our two countries are better today than they ever were."

## Infant wounded in Jordan Rift shooting

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
BEIT SHE'AN. — A seven-month-old girl was lightly wounded last night when the car in which she was a passenger was fired on near the village of Migdalim in Samaria. The girl, Tal Artzieli, was hospitalized at Hadassah hospital in Jerusalem.

The Artzieli and Elkayam families from Moshav Petzel (Phasael) in the Jordan Rift were driving home from Tel Aviv, via the trans-Samaria highway, when they were stopped by a barricade of stones.

The driver, Ayal Artzieli, started to remove the stones, when the car came under light-arms fire. More shots were fired when he tried to drive away.

During the incident, Amnon Elkayam fired back with his pistol.

Security forces arrived on the scene and placed a cordon on several villages in the area. It is not clear whether a terrorist gang is operating in the region or whether the shooting was carried out by an individual.

## 'Sabotage' grounds Transamerica airline

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Post Aviation Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — Transamerica, which inaugurated a new service from New York to Israel a fortnight ago, decided to stop flying here after discovering that its booking system had been sabotaged.

The airline had planned one or two flights a week on a Boeing-747. Maof general manager Yitzhak Gadish, who has been Transamerica's general sales agent here, told The

Jerusalem Post that 484 passengers had been listed for Transamerica's inaugural flight here. Only 211 showed up.

A "no show" rate of 20 to 30 people is considered reasonable, since people sometimes neglect to cancel reservations.

The airline examined its bookings for last week's flight and the entire month of July and discovered that 60 per cent of the bookings were "fictitious," Gadish reported.

Because American airlines accept reservations by phone, it is technically possible to phone airline offices, reserve seats and leave fake phone numbers.

Bona fide Transamerica passengers have been transferred to El Al and Tower Air. Although they paid \$599 (if they reserved seats on one of the first three flights) passengers will not be required to make up the \$100 difference on other carriers.

Transamerica's plan to enter the market had worried veteran airlines operating on the New York-Lod run. Transamerica had planned a large-scale promotional effort in the American Mid-west, South west and the Bible Belt.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS. — The traffic lights in Rehov Herzl in downtown Rishon LeZion will be ceremonially inaugurated this Friday at 11:30 a.m.



The country's first children's cafe opened yesterday in Ramat Gan. The initiator of the project, Dudu Elharar, furnished the establishment specially for children. (Scoop-80)

## Rabin performs best with small audiences

KIRYAT MALACHI. — Yitzhak Rabin seemed at his best yesterday with a table between him and his audience as he promoted the Alignment cause here.

While answering usually intelligent questions from workers at meetings in two factories here, Rabin managed to create a serious atmosphere with positive responses from the audience. It was as if the workers accepted his premise, which seemed to be: "Look, we are all intelligent people, let's talk about these elections in a responsible manner."

He appeared to be far less at his ease while pressing the flesh. The response from people in this town — where the Likud beat the Alignment by a large margin in the 1981 elections — was polite but not overly enthusiastic.

It was different in Ashkelon, where Rabin addressed a summer camp of women with many children. He got a big round of applause from the women, and several of them

## EYE-WITNESS Michael Eilan

seemed very impressed by his simple presentation.

The main lines of his rhetoric yesterday were that money spent on settlement "in western Samaria, only 15 minutes from Kfar Sava," could be better spent to heal the economy; that salaried workers are bearing the brunt of taxation and that the Likud ruined the country's agriculture and is not doing enough for industry.

He also gave long explanations about his views on security, Lebanon and the country's borders. These explanations kept workers in the small meetings riveted to their seats. But in a larger public meeting in Kiryat Malachi's main square in the evening, the intimacy was missing, and people strayed away in the middle of his speech.

Local Alignment activists seemed

quite enthusiastic yesterday when asked about their party's chances in the elections. "See that block over there with three Alignment and one Weizman poster hanging from windows?" local activists Moti Oknin asked. "Well, in the last elections every window had a Likud poster."

Oknin and other local Alignment members also made much of the fact that local council chief Yossi Va'anunu quit Herut to run on a low place on Ezer Weizman's Yahad list. "He took 70 per cent of the local Herut branch with him," they said.

But nearly all the Likud supporters hanging around the outskirts of Rabin's rally were not impressed. They said their primary loyalty was to the Likud, and to former local council chief (now deputy minister of construction and housing) Moshe Katzar.

"Yes, the activists, their families and some friends might vote Weizman; but he, like Va'anunu, is a Likud deserter, and we prefer the real thing," they said.

## Driving stolen car brings swift justice

ASHKELON (Itim). — Two local women were yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonment, suspended, and fined \$75,000 each for stealing a car and driving without licences. Yaffa Waknin, 23, and Corinne Akushvili, 20, were brought to the local magistrates court for remand, but agreed to stand trial on the spot.

"They pleaded guilty to stealing a car from a tourist early yesterday morning and driving it, although neither of them possesses a driving licence. They expressed regret for their action."

## Beit She'an Engines locks out employees

BEIT SHE'AN (Itim). — The management of Beit She'an Engines yesterday, closed the plant, locking out its 50 workers, who have been imposing sanctions.

The workers of the 14-year-old plant, which mainly overhauls engines for the Defence Ministry, have been working under personal contracts. They are demanding a collective work agreement and higher pay.

Factory owner Micha Goldstat said that because output had dropped 90 per cent following the workers' sanctions, he could no longer operate the plant. He said he was willing to sign a collective work agreement under the terms accepted by the Manufacturer Association.

## ENGINEER

(Continued from Page One) of systems. They are called "when a system breaks down, he... Thousands of union members... yesterday demonstrated on the... outside Histadrut headquarters... here, protesting against what they called its preference for less-educated employees who are paid... according to the unified grade scale and who are members of the civil servants union and the clerks union.

They carried placards saying: "The Histadrut must decide whether it truly represents us too — or does not want to any longer." Referring to last week's two-years' wage agreement the Histadrut concluded with the public employers, another sign said: "The Histadrut signed the framework agreement under pressure of the elections while ignoring the academically trained workers' contribution to the economy."

Speakers complained that the committee headed by Hevrat Ha'Ovdin Secretary Danny Rosolio was supposed to have presented its recommendations by mid-March on their wage demands, but has not done so thus far.

Rosolio issued a press release yesterday saying "a solution to the problem is emerging," but added the committee needs another month before it can present its recommendations.

Haim Haberfeld, head of the Histadrut Trade Union Department, said that the engineers and university graduates are entitled to negotiate wage agreements within the framework of the agreement signed in the public sector.

Haberfeld said there was no justification for the demonstrations outside the Histadrut headquarters or for the strike. The Rosolio Committee should be enabled to finish its work without pressure, he said.

## ELECTRIC

(Continued from Page One) capacity to meet demand. The turbines are three times as expensive to run as coal-fired units. Even if the IEC is successful in switching from coal to heavy fuel oil, it will cost the country at least an extra \$500,000 each day, because the fuel oil is so much more expensive than coal.

Until late last night it was not clear whether the works committee would obey the back-to-work orders. The workers' action is in protest against the government's rejection of their demand for compensation for wage erosion and the parity bonus awarded to some civil servants.

## Syrian prisoner swap a 'cause for mourning'

The Israeli-Syrian prisoner exchange last Thursday represents "a day of mourning for the abandoned Jews in Syria," according to the Brooklyn-based Student Struggle for Syrian Jewry.

In a statement released after the exchange, the group said that "by surrendering all of its Syrian prisoners in yet another one-sided exchange, Israel has surrendered the leverage it could have used to bargain for the release of the 5,000 Jews trapped in Syria."

## 72 Jews left USSR

NEW YORK (JTA). — Seventy-two Jews were permitted to leave the Soviet Union in June, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry reported yesterday. The monthly average over the past six months has been 80 Jews, the NCSJ said.

REUNION. — Alumni of Jerusalem's David Yellin Teachers' Training College will today attend the largest reunion in the college's 70 year history. About 4,300 alumni were invited.

## Dr. MOSHE FELDENKRAIS

is no more.

The funeral will take place today.

Tuesday, July 3, 1984, leaving at 2 p.m. from 27 Rehov Frug, Tel Aviv, for Nahlat Yitzhak cemetery.

The Family



BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY

regrets to announce the untimely passing of

SAMUEL BRAUN

Chairman, Friends of Bar-Ilan in Berlin

The funeral will be in Israel on Thursday, July 5. For further information, call 03-718506.

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of our beloved mother

BARBEL STERN

nee Barlinger

Meir, Ruth and Hannah

The funeral has already taken place. Shiva at 9: Rehov Ha'ari, Jerusalem.

סניף מנהל הכלכלי

## Pattir to chair Shamir-Peres debate

By SARAH HONIG  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Barring any last-minute hitches, the debate on July 10 between Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Labour party chairman Simon Peres will be moderated by Jan Pattir, former press adviser to former Labour Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his Likud successor Menachem Begin.

Pattir is now in Washington and has yet to agree. His wife has been informed of the request and was to have relayed the information to her husband. If Pattir agrees, he will meet with the Likud's Ronni Milo and Labour's Yossi Sarid this weekend to work out the details.

Sarid and Milo agreed on Pattir last night, after they would not get a



television journalist for the job because the law prohibits state employees from taking part in party political broadcasts. The time for the debate will be taken from the Likud's and Labour's television time. Each party will give 15 minutes to the half-hour discussion.

Other choices were former *Ma'ariv* editor Shalom Rosenfeld and *Davar* editor Hanna Zemer, but

Labour rejected the choice of the former and the Likud of the latter. Pattir, a former *Davar* correspondent, was proposed by Milo.

If Pattir takes the job he will have to phrase four identical questions to be put to the two candidates — on the economy, social issues, foreign affairs and defence. A final question will allow each of the two to talk about his political credo. Each debater will have two minutes to deliver his reply and the cameras will stay focused on him while he talks.

Pattir will also have to toss two coins — one to choose the venue of the debate — either the Herzliya studios used by the Alignment or the Likud's Kfar Hamaccabia facility; the other to determine who speaks first and who has the last word.



Young women serving in national service projects were presented with certificates at Binyanei Ha'uma on Sunday night. (Israel Sun)

## Burg: Massive settlement in areas vital

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Interior and Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg said yesterday that massive settlement in Judea and Samaria is a vital security need and must be carried out despite the current economic difficulties.

Burg was speaking during a tour of the Etzion Bloc and the Hebron hills region. He deplored the breaking off of the autonomy negotiations by Egypt and called for their renewal. He stressed that Jewish settlement must be carried out on the basis of good neighbourliness.

Burg recalled that for Jews Hebron held bitter memories of the 1929

massacre. He stressed, however, that for many years Jews and Arabs had lived there in friendship. Hebron and Kiryat Arba must be built up, he stressed.

On Sunday night Burg had praise for the system of Sherut Le'umi (national service), whereby Orthodox women serve as volunteers in hospitals, schools, welfare institutions and the police instead of the Israel Defence Forces.

At a ceremony in Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'uma, where 2,600 young women received certificates for their service, the interior minister praised the Sherut Le'umi as a triumph of religious education.

## How Kahane would be immune

If Kach leader Meir Kahane is elected to the Knesset, he could go into any Arab village and tell the residents they have to leave the country, and Kahane would be absolutely immune from any form of criminal prosecution, Central Elections Committee chairman Gavriel Buch said yesterday.

Speaking to foreign journalists at a seminar on the elections sponsored by the Government Press Office at Beit Agron in Jerusalem, Buch fielded questions on the committee's decision to bar the Kach list from running in the elections. The decision was overruled last week by Bach's colleagues on the High Court of Justice, to which Kach appealed.

## Morasha criticizes Yahad for 'Sabbath desecration'

TEL AVIV. — The Morasha (Matzad-Poalei Agudat Yisrael) list yesterday protested to Ezer Weizman's Yahad list over "desecration of the Sabbath" caused when Yahad campaign workers pasted up posters

in Netivot on Friday night. Other lists were careful to do their signposting on Friday afternoon in Netivot, a Negev town populated mostly by observant Jews, according to the Morasha protest.

## KATZIR ARRESTED

(Continued from Page One)

travelled to the USSR to attend an international congress of biochemists. An Israeli delegation of 95 scientists took part in the congress. Katzir's own trip was private. The congress closed several days ago and the Katzirs stayed on for a few more.

The Council for Soviet Jewry here said that the very fact that the Soviets were not deterred from detaining the former president of another state "points to a very severe crackdown on Zionist activity. The KGB did not pick on an anonymous person in this instance, and the message the Soviets were sending out could not be clearer. They were telling the Jews in the USSR that they will not be permitted to carry on any aliya activity. If the authorities have no hesitation about detaining a former president, the local Jews can just imagine about what will be in store for them."

The Council added that there was another implied message, that the Soviets will not oppose Israeli participation in international gatherings so long as the Israeli delegates stick to the official agenda.

Informed sources here discounted the possibility that the KGB officers were out on a local operation and that they did not know that the meeting they were about to break up was with the former president. The sources say the KGB is too well informed and that the officers knew

precisely what the meeting was about and the identity of the foreign participant they were waiting for.

Soviet Jews themselves are reported to be shocked by the episode, which they described as an insult not only to them but to all Jews. Leningrad activists have already signed a petition decrying Katzir's detention and the harsh sentence given to Zachar Sonnenschein.

Israel's Minister of Science and Development Yuval Ne'eman said Katzir is a widely respected scientist, and if reports of his arrest were true it was a "shocking" development.

"Even if he wasn't the former president, it would be shocking for a man of his prominence to be arrested," Ne'eman was quoted as saying by his spokesman.

Israel approached Holland yesterday as soon as it learned of the apparent arrest, requesting the Dutch government urgently to ascertain what had happened.

Holland has represented Israel's interests in the Soviet Union since the severance of diplomatic relations in 1967.

Word came through of Katzir's release soon after Israel's request, but it seems likely that he was permitted to go to Moscow in advance of any diplomatic intervention.

Speaking with reporters in Ashkelon yesterday, Prime Minister Shamir described the detention of Katzir as "a spiteful act."

## Court says 'political strikes' outside law

A "political strike" is not protected by labour laws, the National Labour Court ruled yesterday in connection with the case of two Druse teachers who joined the five-month strike against the extension of Israeli law to the Golan Heights in 1982.

The ruling upheld an appeal by the state against a district labour court decision that an employee-employer relationship existed between the two teachers and the state, and therefore they should not be fired from their jobs.

The two Druse teachers, who are not Israeli citizens, were appointed by the military government to teach in the Golan Druse villages of Ein Kaniya and Majdal Shams. The military government ceased to function after the implementation of the Golan Law in December, 1981.

In protest against the Golan Law, Druse residents declared a general strike from February through July, 1982, in which the two teachers participated. The two did not receive any pay starting from February. Other Druse teachers, who expressed their willingness to work but could not because no pupils came, did receive salaries.

In June 1982, the two teachers

received notice of their dismissal, because the state interpreted their absence from work as quitting their jobs.

The National Labour Court yesterday ruled that the teachers' five-month absence from work was, in effect, "abandonment of their jobs," and therefore terminated the employer-employee relationship.

## Yadin eulogized

Post Knesset Reporter

Eulogizing Yigael Yadin at yesterday's special session of the Knesset, Speaker Menachem Savidor noted that the policy shaped by the former deputy premier for renovating run-down neighbourhoods on an interdisciplinary basis had ended in disappointment.

The reason was not Yadin's alleged unsuitability for politics, Savidor said. Rather, the system had failed to adapt itself to a statesman of stature, "who thought in terms of future generations and not in terms of the next elections."

Yadin, the second chief of staff and a renowned archeologist, died last Thursday and was buried in the Mt. Herzl military cemetery on Sunday. He was 67. (See back page)

## Election campaign giveaways:

## 'Dollars' from Labour, 'visas' from Likud

By SARAH HONIG  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Yesterday was gimmick day for both Labour and Likud youth, with both seeking to drive home their respective party's message with visual aids. The young Likud campaigners handed out mock visas to Judea and Samaria, inspired by a statement Labour MK Yitzhak Rabin made when he was prime minister, that if peace were possible with Jordan under a territorial settlement, he would not mind visiting Hebron with a visa. The young Labourites distributed mock dollar bills bearing the portrait of Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad.

The Likud project was part of the Young Guard's "Green-Line day,"

aimed at reminding Israelis just how narrow the country's "waistline" is and where the Green-Line once passed. The Likud activists went to the Kfar Yona-Tulkarm road and in vivid green paint marked the place where the armistice line once passed, about 15 kms from Netanya.

They erected a mock check point and gave visas to motorists to cross into Samaria. The visas were "issued" by the "Jordanian-PLO Kingdom," and authorized travel to the "Jewish enclaves." They were "signed" by Yasser Arafat and King Hussein and bore the date July 24 — one day after the elections.

Tomorrow the Likud will hold a bicycle race from the Netanya beach to the former border line to empha-

size how narrow Israel would be if the territories were ceded by showing how little time it takes the cyclists to complete the trip.

The Labour youths concentrated on the economy. They erected sidewalk "banks" in various cities around the country, where "illegal dollars" could be had legally. The "dollars," on which Cohen-Orgad's picture replaced that of George Washington, bore the slogan (in Hebrew): "The Likud does not believe in the shekel." According to the Labour Youth campaign spokesman, the point of this gimmick is to suggest to Cohen-Orgad that he move the black currency market from Lilienbum Street to the Bank of Israel, and thereby "make things easier for the public."

## Hotel guests make own beds during strike

Jerusalem Post Staff

Guests at many hotels yesterday had to make their own beds because of a one-day strike by hotel workers. But in other hotels the strike was hardly felt.

The strike, to back demands for set wages in place of the incentive system, coincided with the last day of Id el-Fitr, the Muslim feast marking the end of Ramadan. Thus it was unclear whether Arab workers, who in some hotels make up a major part of the work force, were staying away out of loyalty to their religion or to their trade union.

Yosef Heksch, manager of Jerusalem's King David Hotel, said that the works committee there is the strongest in the city. Managers distributed linens to the guests, breakfast was even more self-service than usual and the restaurants were closed for lunch.

In general, managers had little

sympathy with the strike. "There is nothing easier for a tourist than to change his destination," said Bernard Kohn, manager of the Jerusalem Plaza Hotel.

None of the hotels along the Dead Sea reported any strikes by staff.

In Tel Aviv, Sheraton Hotel department managers arrived at 6 a.m. ready to make beds and wait on tables, but almost all this hotel's workers reported to work as usual. Public relations director Wendy Geri offered her services in the kitchen, but the cook turned her out having no shortage of workers.

Since many of the hotel's workers are students in temporary posts, they did not feel the strike included them, sources said. But permanent reception clerks told *The Jerusalem Post* that the management had warned them that workers on strike would not get paid. "I didn't know what the strike was about, anyway. Nobody

explained it to us," one clerk said.

Haim Shiff, of the Shiff Hotel chain said he fired all the workers who did not report to work. "Anyone who joined this political strike today has nothing to look for here tomorrow," he said.

"This strike is a scandal, and someone must be punished. The state does not belong to [Yisrael] Kessar (the Histadrut's secretary-general)," Shiff said, accusing the Israel Hotel Association of being "in cahoots with the Histadrut, the Alignment and the PLO in organizing the strike, with the intention of ruining the state and tourism." (Shiff is a leading Member of Herut.)

Hotel Workers union secretary Abba Kaminsky said that the warning strike was imposed on the workers by the Hotel Association, which refuses to discuss the workers' wage demands with them.

# "BE'EZRAT HASHEM"

Begin's "Be'ezrat Hashem" has disappeared from the Likud lexicon. The Ma'arach never ever used it. What can you and the country look forward to, without a strong Mafdal presence in the Government ?! Will splinter religious parties be able to protect all that is sacred?!

## Remember!

מִמָּן וּשְׂמָאל - רַק חוֹל וְחוֹל.

Whether left or right, only secularism in sight.



A STRONG NATIONAL RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT  
IS IN YOUR  
VITAL INTEREST

NO IF'S  
OR BUTS  
VOTE  
MAFDAL

N.R.P. - THE NATIONAL RELIGIOUS PARTY FOR ISRAEL AND FOR YOU

הַכְרָזָה מֵאִתְּנוֹ







# Losing our social balance

David Krivine discusses Jewish violence with Israel Katz, of the Centre for Social Policy Studies

HATRED OF VIOLENCE has been embedded in the Jewish people so deeply over the ages as to evoke a measure of gentle contempt. The Jew was traditionally a non-combatant. You could beat him up; he wouldn't resist.

According to the Jewish code with which I was indoctrinated as a child, hitting others was wrong. To make a sport of it and call it boxing was positively indecent. My elders saw nothing glorious in war. To them, it was a magnified pogrom.

All that has changed. The Zionist decision a century ago to defend the land in Palestine with the fist spelt a revolution in Jewish thinking. The religious were initially repelled by it. The Revisionists, by contrast, were carried away by the novelty. The desire to hit back had been repressed for so long that its sudden release made violence appear the solution to all problems.

Most Jews disagreed profoundly with the Revisionists. As the religious recoiled from physical force, so did the majority of the settlers in Palestine from its excessive use. The word was *havlaga*—self-restraint. Weapons were employed only as a last resort. When a combat formation had to be created, it was called not the Jewish army but *Haganah*, a word meaning defence.

After statehood, David Ben-Gurion adopted a more belligerent posture of retaliation, counter-aggression and pre-emptive strikes. This breach with the pacific Jewish tradition attracted young sabras like Moshe Dayan but alienated the older generation and was the chief cause of Ben-Gurion's growing unpopularity (ending in his secession from his party, Mapai).

Ben-Gurion's regime kept to the rule-book however. The laws of war were respected. *Tohar haneshkah* or fighting clean became the hallmark of the Israeli defence forces. Only designated military targets could be attacked.

The last three years have seen a modification of the accepted stance. The regulations remain unchanged, but they are less sacrosanct. *Havlaga* is at a discount; the rules are bent; brutality is becoming commonplace. Civilians use weapons to supplement (as they explain it) the work of the army.

The authorities have a share in this loosening of restraints. In a striking example in which acts of atrocity by individual soldiers were punished by military courts on two occasions, then chief-of-staff Rafael Eitan both times greatly reduced the severity of the sentences.

Most recently we have the emergence of Jewish terrorism. Two dozen men, nearly all of them bearded and wearing skullcaps, are currently on trial, accused of planning (and carrying out) reprisals against the Arabs using the barbaric methods of the PLO itself.

What has happened to the soft-hearted Jewish people? How can this transformation be explained?

I asked Dr. Israel Katz, distinguished social administrator, once director-general of the National Insurance Institute, then Minister of Labour and Welfare in the first Begin cabinet and currently head of the Centre for Social Policy Studies in Israel. What has gone wrong?

"THE FIRST THING to make absolutely clear," he says, "is that we are not talking about a sweeping change that has overtaken the whole nation. The new callousness that you describe affects only a minority. It is a problem and we shall discuss it, but let us get the subject into its true proportion."

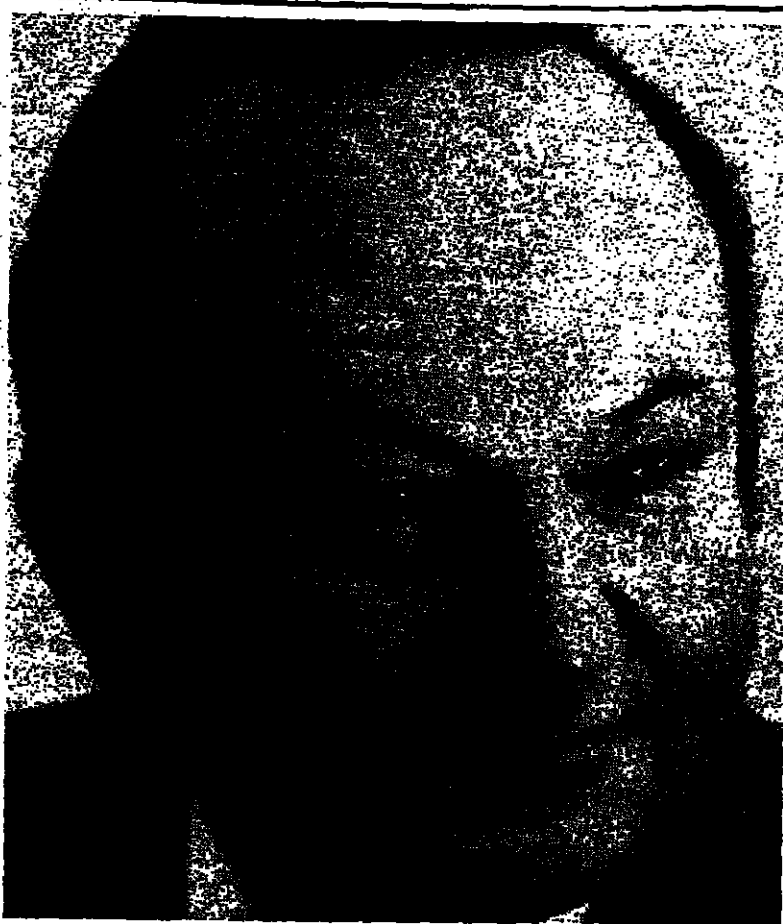
"I have a son serving in Lebanon. When I visit his unit I meet lads who are as concerned with moral principles as you or me. They have the same humanity, the same distaste for misconduct against civilians or prisoners."

The trend towards greater violence is institutionalized in Gush Emunim. Its creed springs from two different sources: an old one, Revisionist militarism (EZL and Lehi); and a new one, religious zealotry. The latter represents a startling reversal.

If I may return to the elders of my family, who were impregnated with the Jewish cultural heritage, they would not have believed that an ordained rabbi could sanction the use of firearms against non-combatants, as a method of deterring acts of terrorism against the Jews.

Not all supporters of Gush Emunim believe in strong-arm tactics, nor is all the harassment committed by members of that group. Vandals can be found everywhere. What concerns us is who gives them legitimacy.

"The awful thing," Katz goes on,



Israel Katz.

(Meyerowitz)

"is the condoning of brutality by those who should know better. I don't talk of people like Rabbi Levinger (a leader of Gush Emunim) who advocate harsh measures, nor even of the many spokesmen on the political right who condemn acts like the murder of the two bus hijackers, but make a point of finding extenuating circumstances."

"What bothers me is the insufficient anger among all of us, the coarsening of our sensibilities if you like, the failure to rise up as one man against abuses of this kind."

But the papers are full of articles and letters to the editor, from both religious and non-religious people, condemning Jewish terrorism in the strongest terms. Katz welcomes this reaction, yet expects something more.

"All teachers, writers, rabbis, political leaders and other moulders of public opinion should join forces in calling out loud for the extirpation of ruthless practices and the preservation of the true humanistic Jewish values."

Why then this roughening of attitudes in Israel? What is the reason for it?

Anxiety, Katz thinks. "There is a feeling that we are on the edge of fateful decisions." The Jewish community in Israel started life from scratch in the 1880s and went from strength to strength. It had a sense of growing achievement, the future was open-ended. "After the Six Day War Moshe Dayan could say he was waiting for a phone-call (from the Arab side). The advantage was with us."

"Today we sense the limits of our advancement; the walls are closing in. We are alone, with outside forces ranged against us. The time of indecision is over, we may have to make hard choices."

"The country has been at war for 35 long years, which suggests that this continuous recourse to arms may be unavailing. The squeeze is on, a solution must be found necessitating sacrifices that no-one has had to think about seriously up to now."

The abandonment of Yamit — Israel's first withdrawal ever — may be a harbinger of things to come, Katz feels. Understandably nerves are taut, fists clenched.

Most vulnerable are the settlers of Gush Emunim in the occupied territories. A sprinkling of villagers surrounded by a host of enemies, they are naturally sensitive to the stone shattering the windscreen, the dagger plunged in the back. Driven by a strong sense of insecurity, they are furious to stamp out Arab insubordination.

Moreover they are aware that it is touch and go, that the Judaization of Judea and Samaria may not be completed (because of the plague of national irresolution, in their view) and that time is running out.

ANOTHER ASPECT of the national mood of anxiety, Katz observes, is the threat to Jewish identity. This is felt more by the religious, but not only by them. The process of assimilation is, on the one hand, towards secularism within the Jewish community, or at least a watering-down of Jewish orthodoxy (through liberal and Reform Judaism).

On the other hand, he notes, there is a cultural assimilation towards the outside world in general and towards the Middle Eastern countries surrounding us in particular (dubbed Levantinism by those who disapprove of it).

The Jews have traditionally fought assimilation by retreating into their shell, by isolating themselves, by developing usages — different foods, different clothing, a different language or dialect — that accentuate their particularity. Once it was sufficient to be separate from the gentiles; now it is necessary to erect barriers separating the observant Jew from the Jewish dissenter.

Among the Orthodox there are different degrees of isolationism. "The four Knesset members of Agudat Israel," Katz points out, "deal with us non-Orthodox conduct

transactions with us, discuss affairs of common interest — and in Hebrew at that."

"The ultra-Orthodox oppose these contacts, fearing that something may rub off." For their part, they will not talk Hebrew, only Yiddish. Katz recalls that when he headed the National Insurance Institute, Neturei Karta refused to receive old-age pensions or other social benefits. They did not want to be contaminated.

The dread that day-to-day contact may erode the purity of the faith drives the Orthodox to extremist attitudes. Stoning vehicles on the road to Ramat during the Sabbath or demonstrating fiercely against a cinema in Petah Tikva on Friday nights are ways in their view of "building a fence round the Torah."

From that to beating up Rabbi Menahem Porush in his synagogue (over some dispute within the Orthodox camp) would seem a far cry. But once violence begins, it is hard to fix limits. That is possibly the most important reason, Katz observes, for outlawing violence at birth. Like an epidemic disease, it is a condition which erupts and spreads.

The attack on Rabbi Porush while at prayer suggests something else amiss that is likewise characteristic of our times. Holy things are not holy any more. The combination of intense religiosity with the commission of acts of violence — even on the Sabbath (desecrating the holy day) — spells a return to an antique pre-Talmudic fundamentalism. True belief is turning into fanaticism.

It should be stressed, Katz repeats, that we are talking here too of fringe elements. To the great majority of practising Jews, brawling and tussling and fistfights constitute unacceptable behaviour.

The desanctification of old taboos is not confined to the religious community. Says Katz: "A social balance normally prevails, but this equilibrium is being lost. Political groups served their own interests in the past, but within reason: they had a regard for the collective interest as well. When Labour were in office they appointed Labour people to the top jobs — but the candidates had to be good."

"Today individuals are appointed to high posts without having the qualifications." Power is exercised without responsibility; political parties do what they can get away with. What counts is strength; principles are less important. Tami represents an ethnic group, the Sephardim of North Africa. Having laid hold of a ministry, it brazenly fills all party positions with members of that community.

Agudat Israel, Katz notes, has no compunction about twisting the arm of the government coalition to extract all the money it can for its institutions. There is no reticence any more. This brazenness results from increased public cynicism — and aggravates it.

Disillusionment began with failures and shortcomings at the top. When the Labour parties, in power for too long, lost their pristine virtues and showed signs of moral decline, with cases of corruption in the highest ranks, many voters took refuge in a new reformist faction, the Democratic Movement for Change (of which Katz was a member).

Two-hundred-thousand people or one-eighth of the entire electorate gave the DMC their vote, Katz recalls — and it disintegrated during the lifetime of the Ninth Knesset. The failure was a grave one. People say, look, the DMC tried and what use was it? It's as though there is no hope any more.

KATZ'S PREOCCUPATION is not so much with outbursts of ferocity among the few as with the inclination to apathy among the many. "We are getting used to barbarities. Killings in Lebanon, killings by El Fatah — it's not news any more. These things happen every day, people say. That's how we live, we have to put up with it."

"It's becoming a way of life — and it mustn't. The discovery of a Jewish terrorist organization was a final shock which may be salutary. It should send up the red flag. We must shake ourselves out of our stupor."

"The danger is that we shall compromise. The public is tired of hearing horror stories. Nobody can be bothered to make a fuss. Our political leaders haven't the gumption to stand up and condemn outrages by Jewish militants as they ought to be condemned."

"We have to be oversensitive to this problem because of its magnitude. When a country is threatened by foreign powers, it doubles its defence budget. When Jewish brutality in Israel takes the form of open terrorism, we must double our efforts to stamp it out."

"The young people I meet with don't like it when I say this is what the *Hitlerjugend* did to us. But we have to say it: we must not forget our own past. 'We were slaves in Egypt' — the Haggada reminds us of that every year. It is the great message of Pessah."

"The age-old story is specially meaningful at the present time," says Katz, "when we ourselves are beginning to behave like Pharaoh's Egyptians."

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION pioneer Moshe Pinhas Feldenkrais who died in Tel Aviv on Sunday night believed in a firm connection between posture and psychology. Man, he said, must be viewed as a whole, made up not only of environment. And physical education should relate to his physical, nervous and environmental worlds, creating better control of them.

It is not only eating and sleeping that are important: man should carry his head high, despite the many strains of modern living. Tension, he taught, is not solely mental: its origin is partly physical.

Feldenkrais was born in Baranowicz, Poland, on May 6, 1904 and arrived in Eretz Yisrael at the age of 14. He graduated from the Herzliya Gymnasium in Tel Aviv, and in electrical engineering from the Ecole ETP in Paris. After receiving his PhD in engineering from the Sorbonne, he spent some years in Paris, working under Frederic Joliot-Curie.

It was while studying at the Sorbonne, that Feldenkrais became interested in physical education and judo. He wrote a number of books on the subject, and also founded a judo club in Paris. Here he studied the functioning of the human body and designed a series of exercises designed to stretch every muscle.

During World War II, Feldenkrais worked on submarine detection for the British Admiralty. Later he taught physical education and wrote a book on unarmed combat for the British Army.

IN 1949 he published the English version of his major work, *The Body and Mature Behaviour*, a study of

## Mind and matter



sex, anxiety, gravitation and learning. He held that proper adjustment to gravity is as important as successful libidinal or social development, and that relearning the anti-gravitational functions and re-educating the "kinaesthetic sense" is the first step in correcting emotional disorders.

Feldenkrais suggested that anxiety was the reaction of the newborn child to the withdrawal of bodily support: man's inborn fear is of falling, he said, inherited from his arboreal ancestors.

Feldenkrais explained that four major components comprise man's conscious state: sensing, feeling, thought and movement. His method aimed at the improvement and rec-

ognition by every individual of the movement component.

In addition to theory, the book included 12 lessons introducing the practical aspects of the Feldenkrais method. It saw a number of Israeli editions.

*Perakim Beshitai* (Selections from My Method), published in 1964 by Feldenkrais in Tel Aviv, was a summary of the lectures he delivered at the First International Congress on Functional Motion and Therapy, held in Copenhagen the same year. By that time Feldenkrais was a prominent figure, health adviser to a number of famous people and innumerable patients who successfully practised his method of mind-body awareness.

Among these was the violinist Yehudi Menuhin, stage director Peter Brook and actor Jean Louis Barrault. And every Israeli knew that David Ben-Gurion attributed his remarkable stamina and the ability to stand on his head, despite his advanced years, to the Feldenkrais exercises.

In 1967, Feldenkrais published his *Shihlu Hayaholei* (Improvement of Man) and in 1969 gave a series of 12 half-hour lessons which drew an enthusiastic response in Switzerland.

ASKED FOR advice by those who were unable to adhere to his gymnastic schedule, Feldenkrais advised: "Imagine you are doing the movements of the lesson."

In his old age, Feldenkrais developed a new series of exercises which, he claimed, had strengthened his own weak bones. And many Israelis swore that he had given them a new lease of life.

A.Z.

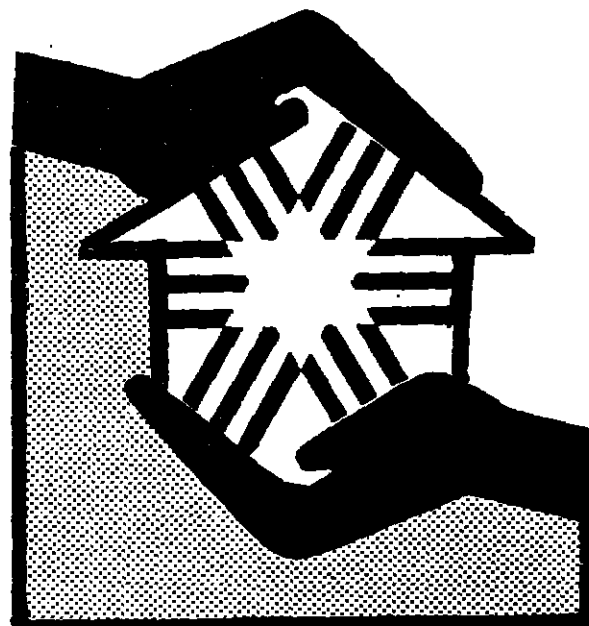
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Immigrant  
Absorption

Department of  
Aliyah and Klitah  
The Jewish Agency

The Ministry  
of Housing  
and Construction

Dear Oleh,

Make your  
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Buy an  
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Take advantage of the special benefits available to you today for purchasing an apartment.

Between June 22 and July 31, 1984, olim will be given a special mortgage of **IS1,100,000.**

This is in addition to the recent increase in mortgages, effective June 1, 1984.

For further information and advice about mortgages, contact your local Ministry of Immigrant Absorption office. At absorption centres, contact the director.

Between July 2 and July 5, 1984, housing information centres will be open in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, with the participation of representatives of building companies, mortgage banks and the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption.

Jerusalem — The centre will be at Beit Canada in East Talpiot (bus no. 8).

Hours: 2-10 p.m.

Tel Aviv — The centre will be at Beit Brodetsky in Ramat Aviv (bus nos. 25, 26).

Hours: 2-10 p.m.

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## End of Galilee levy sparks rally

TEL AVIV. — Shares took off and turnover expanded in a dramatic turnaround in trading yesterday. The bond market, however, moved lower.

The spark that ignited the explosion was the news, late on Sunday, that the Finance Minister would abolish the two-year old "Peace for Galilee" levy on sales of securities that gave 2 per cent of every selling transaction to the government.

At that time the market was in the throes of a massive boom, and the government found it convenient to milk it for the extra funds it needed to boost its income. The share market proved to be an easy target, both politically non-controversial and financially lucrative.

Despite the fears at the time of its introduction that the levy would "kill" the market, the boom continued uninterrupted until early 1983, and the amount of income from it far exceeded original estimates for 1982/83. However, when the share market failed to recover from the shock of January 1983, and worsened progressively throughout last year, volumes dropped off, and with them the income from the levy.

In the last half-year, following the collapse of the bank shares and the subsequent period of hyper-activity in the markets, the overall stock exchange volumes have shrivelled

### Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By PINHAS LANDAU

up almost completely. Thus the now ineffective levy became a prime candidate for abolition, as a cheap (from the government's income point of view) and visible method of giving the capital market a much-needed shot in the arm. Numerous rumours of its impending demise have proved false, until its elimination was officially announced on Sunday.

Since the levy was unquestionably an impediment to trading, particularly of the "hit-and-run" variety favoured by the public, its abolition will certainly improve market conditions. Although yesterday's emotional reaction may prove to be overdone, in the longer term the absence of the "2 per cent drag" will be a boon, when the long slump eventually ends and the market turns upward again.

Some traders were quick to express the hope that the end of the levy might, by itself, serve to spark a change in the basic trend, but most analysts discounted this sort of optimism as premature. They see the current upsurge as a very technical

and limited rally, based on an important, but not fundamental piece of news. In general, "news markets are very volatile," with the reaction to a specific news item usually short-lived. This is particularly the case in the current politico-economic climate today.

A close examination of the figures of yesterday's trading also tends to support the "short-and-sweet" theory of the current rally. At first glance, everything seems to be in fine shape: Advancing issues led declining ones by the lopsided margin of 9:1, with sharp rises outnumbering issues that fell by 5 or more per cent by almost 30:1. A total of 62 other issues found no sellers, even at prices 10 per cent above those of Sunday, and were marked "buyers only." Only 2 issues were "sellers only."

The list was therefore studded with shares going up — zooming up, one is tempted to say. But the volume figures give the lie to this impression. Although the turnover on the share market almost doubled from Sunday's \$540 million to \$779 million, yesterday it was once again the few shares included in the "arrangement" with the Treasury which took the lion's share of the increase. The "arrangement" bank shares managed a turnover of \$553.2m, or two thirds of the total, — that the residue — less than \$225m. — was still in line with the long-standing range of "more-or-less \$1m." — that has become the norm in the "free" share market over the last several months.

Moving to a sectoral analysis, the weight of the "arrangement" sector again made itself felt in the 5 per cent jump recorded by the General Share Index yesterday. The non-bank index rose by less than 4 per cent, and this reflected a situation where the "arrangement" banks rose by 5.5 per cent on a sectoral basis, while no sector in the "free" market, save only the investment companies (+6.15 per cent), could match this rise.

Announcements: Trading in Mishael shares was halted yesterday, to allow an examination of irregular orders.

The annual general meeting of Dabek authorized the payment of a 10 per cent cash dividend for 1983, and the issue of 200 per cent bonus shares. The company paid an interim cash dividend of 30 per cent in December 1983, and the additional 10 per cent is final.

The Bank of Israel will hold its now-regular auction of Treasury bills today. It will offer up to 152b, nominal value of the bills to the public. The previous series are now trading at yields of about 15.5 per cent (monthly).

Most Active Shares:

Hapolim	+71	15145.3m	+540
Leumi	3890	15123.5m	+40
IDB	9400	15113.5m	+67m

Turnovers:

Shares	15779.3m
Bonds	15894.4m

Issues up:

Issues down:	360
Zur	596
Zion Hold. 1	330
Zion Hold. 2	155

### Bank of Israel exchange rates

	June 2, 1984	IS
U.S. dollar	338.85	
British sterling	321.70	
German mark	85.395	
French franc	27.832	
Dutch guilder	75.763	
Swiss franc	101.90	
Swedish krona	29.091	
Norwegian krone	29.782	
Danish krone	23.285	
Finnish mark	40.345	
Canadian dollar	204.93	
South African rand	175.23	
Belgian franc (10)	41.981	
Austrian schilling (10)	121.73	
Italian lire (100)	138.77	
Japanese yen (100)	100.05	
Irish pound	261.30	
Spanish peseta (100)	150.53	
Jordanian dinar	632.95	
Lebanese lira	39.810	
Egyptian pound	203.02	

Commercial Banks (not part of "arrangement")

Bank	Price	Change	%
OHH	2300	18	+0.8
Maritime 0.1	942	b.o.l.	+5.0
Maritime 0.2	341	b.o.l.	+1.6
N. America 1	1862	32	+1.7
N. America 2	1307	49	+3.7
N. America 3	379	36	+12.5
Danot 1	326	36	+11.3
Danot 2	80	1491	+6.8
Danot 3	205	100	+6.3
First Int'l 0.5	385	1248	+3.0
FIBI 0.5	464	970	+2.2

Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")

Bank	Price	Change	%
IDB	9400	1302	+13.9
IDB B	9321	5	+0.1
IDB P A	58000	3	+0.005
Union 0.1	7151	102	+1.4
Discount B	12200	77	+0.6
Discount A	12180	121	+1.0
Discount B	1420	28	+2.0
Mizrahi C	3792	1771	+46.7
Mizrahi B	3850	36	+0.9
Mizrahi A	1688	229	+13.6

Real Estate, Building

Company	Price	Change	%
Hapolim	8086	1	+0.01
Hapolim B	8471	224	+2.6
Hapolim C	875	75	+8.6
Hapolim D	23080	14	+0.06
General A	17325	36	+0.2
General B	37500	1	+0.003
General C	15000	1	+0.007
General D	11720	25	+0.2
General E	764	133	+17.3
General F	3890	3175	+81.4
Leumi	2770	128	+4.6
Leumi B	16400	108	+0.7
Finance Trade	4570	187	+4.1
Finance Trade S	3800	24	+0.6

Mortgage Banks

Bank	Price	Change	%
Adamit 0.1	1185	14	+1.2
Adamit 0.2	1296	n.c.	
Adamit 0.3	1365	22	+1.6
Adamit 0.4	939	42	+4.5
Adamit 0.5	345	286	+82.3
Adamit 0.6	1550	10	+0.6
Adamit 0.7	437	57	+12.8
Adamit 0.8	3421	n.c.	
Adamit 0.9	1000	10	+1.0
Adamit 1.0	977	b.o.l.	+4.9
Adamit 1.1	869	10	+1.1
Adamit 1.2	413	482	+116.5
Adamit 1.3	170	163	+95.9
Adamit 1.4	147	+14	+9.5
Adamit 1.5	101	84	+83.2
Adamit 1.6	325	207	+63.7

Financial Institutions

Bank	Price	Change	%
Shilim	71	b.o.l.	+3.2
Shilim B	1110	n.c.	
Shilim C	11200	n.c.	
Shilim D	2250	n.c.	
Shilim E	1142	n.c.	
Shilim F	1162	n.c.	
Shilim G	14464	n.c.	
Shilim H	52636	n.c.	
Shilim I	33936	n.c.	
Shilim J	32536	n.c.	
Shilim K	28947	n.c.	
Shilim L	9627	n.c.	
Shilim M	276	58	+21.0
Shilim N	25200	n.c.	
Shilim O	316	32	+10.1
Shilim P	184	104	+57.1
Shilim Q	1617	19	+1.2

Insurance

Company	Price	Change	%
Arich	494	b.o.l.	+24.5
Arich B	380	99	+26.1
Arich C	4690	n.c.	
Arich D	278	b.o.l.	+13.4
Arich E	131	b.o.l.	+6.2
Arich F	201	n.c.	
Arich G	188	74	+39.4
Arich H	337	30	+9.2
Arich I	150	b.o.l.	+7.2
Arich J	1055	b.o.l.	+5.0
Arich K	410	6	+1.5
Arich L	1080	3	+0.3
Arich M	900	n.c.	
Arich N	1440	2	+0.1
Arich O	133	b.o.l.	+5.1
Arich P	86	b.o.l.	+7.8
Arich Q	230	3	+1.3
Arich R	1676	b.o.l.	+5.1
Arich S	504	b.o.l.	+2.4
Arich T	1598	22	+1.4
Arich U	785	1189	+151.3
Arich V	973	229	+23.5

Trade & Services

Company	Price	Change	%
Inter-Gamma 1	336	81	+24.1
Inter-Gamma 2	155	11	+7.1
Inter-Gamma 3	160	14	+8.8
Inter-Gamma 4	590	230	+39.0
Inter-Gamma 5	336	126	+37.5
Inter-Gamma 6	185	30	+16.2
Inter-Gamma 7	145	20	+13.8
Inter-Gamma 8	42	380	+904.8
Inter-Gamma 9	416	182	+43.7
Inter-Gamma 10	620	54	+8.7
Inter-Gamma 11	230	73	+31.3
Inter-Gamma 12	1676	b.o.l.	+5.1
Inter-Gamma 13	504	b.o.l.	+2.4
Inter-Gamma 14	1598	22	+1.4
Inter-Gamma 15	785	1189	+151.3
Inter-Gamma 16	973	229	+23.5

Industrials

Company	Price	Change	%
Food and Tobacco	435	100	+23.0
Food and Tobacco B	203	33	+16.3
Food and Tobacco C	82	121	+147.7
Food and Tobacco D	39	n.c.	
Food and Tobacco E	171	45	+26.3
Food and Tobacco F	67	74	+109.1
Food and Tobacco G	56	25	+44.6
Food and Tobacco H	3795	32	+0.8
Food and Tobacco I	3795	42	+1.1
Food and Tobacco J	461	8	+1.7
Food and Tobacco K	302	n.c.	
Food and Tobacco L	293	n.c.	
Food and Tobacco M	840	116	+13.9
Food and Tobacco N	72	102	+141.7
Food and Tobacco O	531	126	+23.7
Food and Tobacco P	470	n.c.	
Food and Tobacco Q	392	n.c.	
Food and Tobacco R	187	215	+115.0
Food and Tobacco S	115	364	+312.2
Food and Tobacco T	1289	n.c.	
Food and Tobacco U	826	10	+1.2
Food and Tobacco V	632	270	+42.7
Food and Tobacco W	2720	25	+0.9
Food and Tobacco X	2500	1	+0.04
Food and Tobacco Y	327	502	+153.5
Food and Tobacco Z	1417	b.o.l.	+5.0

Services

Company	Price	Change	%
Delek 1	1985	120	+6.1
Delek 2	850	5	+0.6
Delek 3	740	4	+0.5
Delek 4	1002	22	+2.2
Delek 5	490	87	+17.8
Delek 6	16320	n.c.	
Delek 7	16320	n.c.	
Delek 8	16320	n.c.	
Delek 9	16320	n.c.	
Delek 10	16320	n.c.	
Delek 11	16320	n.c.	
Delek 12	16320	n.c.	
Delek 13	16320	n.c.	
Delek 14	16320	n.c.	
Delek 15	16320	n.c.	
Delek 16	16320	n.c.	
Delek 17	16320	n.c.	
Delek 18	16320	n.c.	
Delek 19	16320	n.c.	
Delek 20	16320	n.c.	

Hotels, Tourism

Company	Price	Change	%
Galei Zohar 1	840	11	+1.3
Galei Zohar 2	416	60	+14.4

Textiles and Clothing

Company	Price	Change	%
Offs	150	150	+100.0
Offs B	150	150	+100.0
Offs C	150	150	+100.0
Offs D	150	150	+100.0
Offs E	150	150	+100.0
Offs F	150	150	+100.0
Offs G	150	150	+100.0
Offs H	150	150	+100.0
Offs I	150	150	+100.0
Offs J	150	150	+100.0
Offs K	150	150	+100.0
Offs L	150	150	+100.0
Offs M	150	150	+100.0
Offs N	150	150	+100.0
Offs O	150	150	+100.0
Offs P	150	150	+100.0
Offs Q	150	150	+100.0
Offs R	150	150	+100.0
Offs S	150	150	+100.0
Offs T	150	150	+100.0
Offs U	150	150	+100.0
Offs V	150	150	+100.0
Offs W	150	150	+100.0
Offs X	150	150	+100.0
Offs Y	150	150	+100.0
Offs Z	150	150	+100.0

Top 100				Top 500						
Tip Top 1	101	201	+8	+9.2	Dufon 1	267	130	+24	+9.9	
Tip Top 2	96	105	+8	+17.9	Dufon 5	158	300	n.e.	n.e.	
Yumar 1	418	-	-	+20	+5.0	Dufon 11	84	192	+4	+20.0
Yumar 5	-	-	-	no trading	-	Hansen 1	300	177	n.e.	n.e.
L-ezio 0.1	151	40	+14	+10.2	-	Hansen 2	183	254	+23	+12.5
Lodzin 0.4	-	-	-	+10.4	-	Yach 1	280	13	+2	+4.5
Ligar	103	168	+14	1.0	-	Yach 5	180	10	+7	+4.1
Ligar op	65	90	-1	-1.5	-	Ashtelon	94	b.o.l.	+4	+5.0
MIF Ciro	267	-	-	+12	+7.4	Ashtelon op	445	254	+57	+13.7
MIF Ciren	115	30	+5	+4.6	-	Mickit	1201	10	n.e.	n.e.
Maquette 1	115	10	+10	+8.7	-	Paper Mills	1200	4	-600	-4.7
Maquette 5	367	10	+17	+4.9	-	Scandia 1	347	b.o.l.	+16	+4.8
Engle 1	1574	8	n.e.	n.e.	-	Scandia op	35	-11	-3.0	-3.0
Engle 5	1470	5	n.e.	n.e.	-	Rim 0.1	770	3	n.e.	n.e.
Engle op	-	-	-	+2.2	-	Rim 0.4-r	320	-	-	-
Emek	332	180	+9	+2.8	-	Tai'l B	1017	70	+33	+3.4
Paprot 0.1	3580	-	n.e.	n.e.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Miscellaneous Industries



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## Exercise in futility

THE BILL to safeguard the real value of the public's financial assets, legislated pell-mell through three readings by the Knesset yesterday, is an exercise in cynicism and futility dictated by the electoral panic of the Likud government.

There is no better word than cynicism to describe such a legislative initiative by a government which last October gave its imprimatur to the axing of the public's savings in supposedly solid bank shares by a full third. The same government then went on to pursue an economic policy predicated on the undeclared, but unswerving intention to put hyperinflation to use to erode the real income of wage earners by another 10 to 15 per cent.

True, yesterday's bill earned the unanimous support of all the parties in the Knesset, including the Labour Alignment opposition. In this sense it was the equivalent of the proverbial motherhood and apple pie of American politics, against which no politician dare take a stand.

But the whole thing was also an exercise in futility. Besides the rather pointless declarative nature of the bill, the only real change it introduces is an attempt to tie the hands of any future governments wishing to introduce economic reform. It purports to achieve that by requiring a 61-vote absolute majority in the Knesset for any legislation which would cut or freeze the public's financial assets.

But the government must have the support of a majority of the Knesset. Otherwise it would not be the government in power unless it was a minority government, unlikely to embark on major reforms.

The bill's proponents have expressed the hope that in the short term it may sufficiently restore public confidence to restrain the rush to buy black market dollars at a premium of 30 per cent above the official rate of exchange.

It may achieve such a trend, but even that is doubtful. The mad rush to unload shekels and buy dollars is primarily an expression of the public's lack of confidence in the credibility of the government's economic policy. The newly installed government of Prime Minister Shamir had a final chance last October to level with a chastened public following upon last year's irresponsible policies during Yoram Aridor's stewardship at the Treasury.

Instead, Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad chose to pursue a policy of subterfuge. It is doubtful whether it could have worked for long. But once early elections were called, it certainly no longer had a chance.

The real culprit in this sorry tale is the politicians' adherence to the thesis of the built-in advantages of election campaigns which stretch out over months and months. In the present case it was the Likud which insisted on having at least a four-month-long campaign. Had the elections been held in May, neither the public nor the special interest groups would have had time to bring the economy to the brink of chaos on the eve of elections.

But all that is spilt milk. We now will have to wait until the elections are behind us for things to begin to settle down. What is left is to express the hope that our political leaders will learn their lesson for the next time.

## SAVINGS LAW

(Continued from Page One)

such blanket protection to the public's savings, it should stop the banks from "stealing the poor man's lamb" by withholding the last month's index when redeeming savings schemes and provident funds.

Former finance minister Yigael Hurvitz (Rafi-Ometz) characterized as "election bribery" the Discharged Soldiers Law and the recently-passed law on free pre-kindergarten education for three- and four-year-olds.

"What is happening in Chelm?" he asked. "Do you think nobody understands anything? You can pass a thousand laws like his one (the protection of investments), but if everything burns nothing will be left but the printing presses."

The savings protection bill was the last item on the Knesset's agenda yesterday. The session opened at 10 a.m. and a number of fiscal bills were dealt with first.

Cohen-Orgad's presentation of the savings protection bill, punctuated with numerous interjections by the opposition, lasted about half an hour. The debate that followed lasted three hours, ending at 3:15 p.m. Deputy Speaker Meir Cohen-Avidar then declared a recess to enable the Finance Committee to prepare the bill for its second and third readings. The House was reconvened shortly after 5 o'clock.

Cohen-Orgad also formally announced the Treasury's intention, already reported, of abolishing the 2 per cent levy on share purchases, in order to stimulate the share market, and the intention of compensating the provident funds of the commercial banks so that they will cease withholding "the last month's index" when deposits mature. He did not commit himself to a date for either of his measures.

The House also passed the second and third readings of the Discharged Soldier Bill, with two changes introduced by the Finance Committee.

The first of these specifies that the Treasury will cover 75 per cent of the

tuition fees of ex-soldiers who want to complete their secondary education. The original government bill said that the Treasury would bear "part" of the fees.

The second change adds that discharged soldiers will get preference in the allocation of places in student dormitories, in addition to the preference in admission to universities laid down in the original bill.

The bill, initiated by Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky, also grants discharged soldiers special benefits in the areas of employment, housing, and vocational training.

According to an amendment to the income tax ordinance, single persons will start paying income tax only if their monthly income is at least 1537.013, instead of from 1529.610 at present. A married man whose wife does not work outside the home will have a tax floor of 1553.463 instead of 1542.770.

These changes passed a second and third reading in the Knesset yesterday. Finance Committee chairman Shlomo Lorincz said that about 35,000 persons would benefit from these changes.

Another provision exempts from income tax all National Insurance Institute allotments to widows. Up to now only allotments paid to widows of men killed in work or traffic accidents were tax exempt.

The tax credit granted for donations to public institutions was set at a uniform 35 per cent of all contributions, under another income tax amendment adopted by the Knesset yesterday.

The credit will be granted only if a taxpayer's total contributions in the fiscal year amounted to at least 1510.000.

Land transactions made by residents of Israel in Judea, Samaria, or the Gaza District will be subject to the land betterment tax, under an amendment to the Land Betterment Tax Law adopted by the Knesset yesterday. Until now, such transactions were subject to the capital profits tax, which is lower.

ONE OF THE MOST infuriating arguments Labour campaigners come across is that "there is no difference between the Likud and Labour." Infuriating because it usually springs from either extreme cynicism or extreme ignorance, or both.

The cynics point out that all the two political blocs are interested in are seats and power, adding that both would sell their souls to get them.

Of course both parties want seats and power - that is one of the major driving forces of politics - but this does not mean that they are automatically identical. It is like saying that all men are identical because they have a sexual drive, or that all newborn babies are the same because they are born with an instinct to nurse.

The ignorant point out that there is no difference between the parties because ideology plays a minute or no role in our political life today. In the final resort, they claim, both blocs act under the same constraints and with the same basic resources.

This is like saying that two hair-dressers are identical because both set hair according to the latest fashion, both use shampoo, combs,

rollers and hair-dryers and there is a limit to how much they can charge their customers.

Anyone who is actively involved in Israeli politics and comes into daily contact with the two major political blocs and their members can easily point out the differences. There are differences of style and differences of content but, most important of all, the basic terms of reference of the two blocs are different.

It is not the difference between Borochov and Jabotinsky, nor is it that one group is nationalist-minded and the other secularist. The difference is in *Weltanschauung*. This does not mean that there are no opportunists in both camps - neither does it mean that all members in each camp agree totally with every principle professed by their party or bloc, or with every statement uttered by every one of their leaders.

My own experience in dealing or

working with the members of my own party (Labour) is that though we frequently disagree about tactics, about style and sometimes even about strategy, we do agree on the ABC. When I am dealing or working with members of other parties (which is frequently the case), we might agree about tactics, style and even the strategy by which we can attain a certain common goal - but we do not agree about the ABC.

WHAT DOES this ABC include? Labour people believe that territorial compromise in the West Bank is necessary and from certain points of view even desirable if it will lead to a real peace (nobody wants to return territories just for the hell of it, or in order to please Bruno Kreisky). Likud people reject territorial compromise even if it leads to peace; they regard the propagation of the idea as high treason.

Again, Labour believes that Hev-

rat Ovdim and the Kibbutz Movement are desirable forms of social organization and economically efficient production frameworks. The Likud believes they are nothing but exclusive Labour power bases totally unconcerned with the general good.

Other examples: Labour believes in economic planning, guidance and supervision; the Likud practices these (very sloppily and unsystematically) but really regards them as dirty words.

Labour believes in a mixed economy, with a government sector, a Histadrut sector and a private sector; the Likud strives to minimize the public sectors and leave as much of the economy as possible in private hands.

Labour has an ideological contempt for unproductive occupations and *Luftmenschen*; the Likud doesn't mind these, as people are making a living.

In the sphere of foreign affairs,

Labour does not believe that haughty attitude and lack of sensitivity for the feelings and interests of the goyim (whether Europeans, Americans, Arabs or anyone else) is good for the State of Israel or serve any purpose except to give some Jews a sense of false pride and power. The Likud regards chauvinism as a philosophy which has proved its mettle.

The ABC also includes basic differences on issues like Lebanon, religion and state and education.

Let me add that, like most Labour campaigners, I am perfectly well aware that the product we are trying to sell to the electorate is highly imperfect. Each of us has his dreams about what the party ought to be and how it should look.

I will go so far as to admit that in the course of an argument on election strategy several weeks ago, a senior Labour party member almost drove me to support Lova Eliav.

Yet we are all united in the belief that while our product might be imperfect, the one offered by our rivals is defective, and (to borrow a legal term) involves "active malfunctioning."

The writer is a free-lance writer, researcher and lecturer.

## Yadin's social sensitivity

Daniel Shimshoni

at all. It was not even possible to bring the social ministries together under the DMC, Health, Labour and Welfare, Housing, and Education were each under a minister from a different party. The Ministers' Committee was intended to coordinate their policies, but lacked the necessary budgetary authority. A major new social programme, Project Renewal, had been started a few months earlier mainly as a way to solve housing distress in the poorer urban neighbourhoods.

As Project Renewal came under the Ministers' Committee, Yadin supported its transformation into a comprehensive programme for dealing with both social and physical needs, in which the residents would participate fully in decisions and their execution. On the neighbourhood steering committees, residents would have 50 per cent of the vote, and work closely with professionals from the different ministries and disciplines in deciding on plans and priorities.

We encountered many problems in carrying out all this. Neighbourhood initiative and planning "from the bottom up" ran counter to the top-down, sectoral authority of the ministries, and provided often unwelcome checks on some mayors, who wanted to use new funds as they saw fit.

The ability of people in a community to organize in solving their problems took longer to develop than was anticipated. National and local elections threatened politicization. It proved easier to involve residents in making decisions than in taking on the responsibility and more of the costs of programmes.

Progress was made, and much was learnt by the interested parties. Yadin stood firm on the importance of the process, and of freedom of debate and decision, and withstood these attempts.

Many actors were involved, and shifts in power often led to con-

frontations. Decisions arrived at in the office, of the appropriate authority, were debated in public, often at length, sometimes with acrimony. Democratic processes involved talk, persuasion, and competition. More than one professional politician complained of "all this talk," and feared the developing effectiveness.

Yadin was far from being discour-

aged by these confrontations and conflicts. He saw in them a kind of "creative struggle" through which people grow to be full citizens, and through which the public interest is determined most equitably. In the four years that I worked with him on social policy and Project Renewal, I felt that I saw a change in his emphasis, from his original concern with organization and coordination, and

more towards the importance of participation in a process based on the autonomy of individuals in knowing what their interests are, and on their ability to accept responsibility. Yadin's defence of this process allowed it to take root and to spread.

Social policy in any case develops slowly. In Yadin's time, we felt that we could move in the direction of equality of opportunity based on right and responsibility rather than on favours, on pride in oneself and one's background, and with respect for those who differ from oneself.

Daniel Shimshoni was Director of the Social Policy Groups, and Coordinator of Project Renewal, 1977-82.

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## READERS' LETTERS

### THE TEMPLE MOUNT CONNECTION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, - I refer to Louis Rapoport's article of June 15, "The Temple Mount Connection." His two pages of misrepresentation, intentional "errors" and personal affronts (not only with regard to myself but also maligning others in Israel and the United States) will, hopefully, be rejected by all intelligent, decent people. To refute here, point by point, his scurrilous, illiterate ranting would require more space and effort than warranted. The proper channel to redress this wrong will be followed.

Meanwhile, I must express my deep resentment at Rapoport's abuse of my hospitality. He wormed his way into my home on a number of occasions (once accompanied by his child - as camouflage?) in order "purely to learn about the derivation of Christianity from Judaism in the ancient and present contexts." He

never "interviewed" me and assured me that all our conversations were off the record. Not only is his behaviour unprofessional, it is mean and sneaky.

STANLEY GOLDFOOT  
Jerusalem.

Louis Rapoport comments:

I did three interviews with Mr. Goldfoot for an American weekly. On one occasion, I went to Mr. Goldfoot's house to pick up some written material. My three-year-old refused to stay alone in our house and I brought her along. Only an authoritarian mind could conceive of this as "camouflage."

Mr. Goldfoot's letter is replete with general recriminations - not one specific error is cited. Nor does he address himself to the question of the \$50,000-\$100,000 given to him by Christian fundamentalists.

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